PROSPECTS FAVORABLE

The Stock Market Has Been Strong and Weak in Spots.

REMAINS

Big Leaders Still Bullish on the Situation and Are Holding the Stocks.

NEW YORK, September 3.-The stock market has been strong and weak in spots. Some of the active shares. which experienced a good rise, yielded under sales to realize, while others hitherto neglected were advanced by manipu-

been so slight that market fluctuations ditions, and the general outlook remains as about a week ago-distinctly hopeful, though not entirely free of unsettling con-

Crop prospects continue the controlling factor in both financial and business circles. August is generally a month of deperils from frost.

caped serious injury. Corn is our most important crop; and, fortunately, the great bulk of it is now out of danger, so that the prospect remains for a 2,500,000,000

crop.,
Cotton, our second largest crop, de-clined considerably in condition during August, owing to the less favorable weather and attacks of the boil weevil; yet the acreage is unprecedented and con-dition above the average, so that should the crop fall to or somewhat below 11,500,-000 bales we will still have a bumper yield.

composition to or somewhat below 11,500,
(some share a we will still have a bumper yield.

As for the boil weevil, the government experts have assured us that notwithstanding the big scare last year it destroyed less than 3 per cent. of the crop.

The Wheat Crop.

Shrinkage in the wheat crop has been already fully discounted, and a yield of 550,000,000 and more is still within the range of possibility.

This is the season for crop scares, and it is likely that exaggerated damage stories have proved exceedingly profitable to their speculative originators.

Such news, however, must be accepted with caution during the remainder of the growing season. Up to date it is certain that we will have an abundance of all important crops except wheat, and no serious scarcity of the latter; while at present profitable prices farmers may rest sure of a prosperous season.

Raliroad managers are taking on a distinctly more optimistic spirit, the result, of course, of a good harvest. Current gross earnings, show smaller losses than in the first half of the year, and during the prices that for the year, and during the price of the year o

in the first half of the year, and during the next three months traffic returns are likely to more nearly approach the record breaking figures of 1963.

breaking figures of 1903.

American railroads as a rule, were never so well equipped for handling a large traffic with economy as they are to-day. Generally speaking they are in the soundest financial and physical condition in their history, a fact that must affect their value as investments, especially if traffic increases, as seems more than probable. probable.

The Money Market.

The money market remains easy, in spite of more liberal currency shipments.

Reports of a big Russian loan may affect the international exchanges, but this is premature. A Russian defeat would have a stimulating effect in the foreign mar-

Now that the vacation period is over and business promises to become active, speculation shows a reviving tendency. Manipulation is daily growing more ag-gressive and the operations of various pools and cliques are of increasing im-portance.

The market, therefore, will bear closer

watching; for, while the tendency under existing conditions may be toward higher prices the inducements for realizing grow

prices the inducements for realizing grow stronger with the advance.

Big leaders are still bullish on the situation and are holding the stocks; so that the situation has not been weakened by excessive public buying.

Nevertheless, profits should be taken on sharp railies, for there is still a possibility of crop damage.

PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—FLOUR—Dull and nominally unchanged. Minnesota patent \$3.50\text{0}\text{6}.35; winter patent. \$3.50\text{6}.35. Rev Flour-Fair to good, \$4.23\text{4}.50. Corumeal—Steady; yellow, \$1.10\text{6}.13. Rye—Nominal. Barley—Steady; feeding, \$4\text{c}.

Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red. \$1.09\text{6}\text{ f. o. b. afloat. Options were weak and lower because of foreign selling, clearing northwest weather and prospects for heavy receipts next week. Near the close railled, however, with corn and left off rather steady at \$6\text{ not decline.} May closed at \$1.11\text{4}; September, \$1.11\text{4}; December, \$1.11\text{4}; December, \$1.11\text{4}; December, \$1.11\text{4}; May closed at \$1.11%; September, \$1.12%; Lecember, \$1.11%.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2, 50½c. Option market was quiet all day, but well austained on cold weather throughout the belt, closing party ½c, not higher. September closed at 5½c; December, 55½c. Oats—Spot market easy; mix-as at Leave.

Decomber, 584c. Cata-Spot market easy; mixed. 354@30c.

Beef.—Steady; family, \$10.50@11.50; meas, \$8.50
@70.07; beef hams, \$24.00@25.00. Cut. Meats—
Firm; pickled beilles, 9@11c. per pound; pickled, shoulders, 7@74c. per pound; pickled hams, 10@11c. per pound. Lard—Steady; Western steamed, \$7.53; refined, firm; Continent, \$7.00; compound, \$5.51%@6.00. Portc—Dull; family, \$15@15.60; abort clear, \$13.50@15.50; meas, \$12.50; 13.25; Tallow—Dull; clty, \$450; country, \$45@46. Rosin—Nominal; strained, common to good, \$2.70. Turpentine—Nominal at \$50.606; \$2.70. Turpentine—Nominal at \$50.606; white, \$5.608.00 kgs. small, fancy, \$70.00 kgs. small, fancy, \$70.00 kgs. small, fancy, white, \$5.608.00 kgs. small, fancy, \$70.00 kgs. small, fancy, \$70.00 kgs. small, fancy, \$70.00 kgs. small, \$70.00 kg

70.
Potatoes—Long Island, \$1.50@1.02; Southern, \$1.25@1.40; Jorsey sweets, \$2@2.50, Peanuts—Quiet; fancy handpicked, \$2@4.50; other domestic, \$2@49.0. Cabbages—Steady; Long Island, per 100 pounds, \$1.50@2.50; per barrel, 50@75c. Coton—By steam to Liverpool, 20@25c.

CHICAGO, ILL. Sept. 8.—An official fore-cast of clearer weather in the northwest and weakness of foreign grain markets caused a decline in wheat prices here to-day Al the close December wheat was down & Wac. Con-

THOMAS BRANCH & CO

(ESTABLISHED 1888.) MEMBERS

New York Cotton Exchange

New York Stock Exchange,

PRIVATE WIRES TO PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

WHIGAT—No. 2 Sept. (old)\$1.67% Sept. (new)1.04% Dec1.07% May1.06% CORN—No. 1. 53% Dec51% May56 OATIS—No. 1. 50 Sept53%	hehelt hm red as follow ligh. Low. 1,074 1,074 1,074 1,075 1,079 1,079 534 53 574 575 49% 3174 3174 3174 3174	ehehtm #: Close, 1.07 1.044 1.063 7.093 534 515 495 814	True pink, per ib
Dec	3314 2314 35% 3514 1.00 11.00	85% 85%	RICHMOND GRAIN MARKET
Oct	1.12 11.05 2.85 12.57	11.10 12.62 7.00	Richmond, Va., Sept. 8,
	THE PARTY OF THE P		WITE AT-

PALTIMORE, MD. Sept. 2.—FLOUR—Dull and easier. Winter patent, 48.095.65; spring patent, 48.896.15. Wheat—Weak; grot, contract and the month, 31.03k@1.64; spot, No. 72.00.000, and the month, 55%c. asked; couthern wite, 58%c. Oate—Firm; on, 2.00.000, and the month, 55%c. asked; Southern wite, 58%c. Oate—Firm; on, 2.00.000, and oreamery, 20071c; do. ladle, 14915c.; do. creamery, 20071c; do. ladle, 14915c.; store packed, 10915c. Eggs—Steady and unchanged at 21c. Cheese—Firm and unchanged; large, 94,090c; medium, 94,094c; small, 94,00c. Sugar—Strong and unchanged.

RICHMOND PRODUCE MARKET.

RICHMOND PRODUCE MARKET.

(Corrected Every Friday.)

FLOUR-Market continues quiet and slow, with liberal receipts. Continues quiet and slow, with liberal receipts. CORN—Continues quiet and steady. OATS—Very duil; receipts liberal. RYE—Receipts continue light and demand good. HAY—Receipts of hay ample for the small demand. We continue lists week's quotations. New Hay-New hay sells according to quality and condition at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton under corresponding grades of old. Shippers should be careful to bale new hay light, and load cars so as to give as much ventilation as possible to prevent heating.

EGGS—Market fairly active; receipts about the condition of the grades liberal and accumulating. Market quiet and fresh shock light; receipts of other grades liberal and accumulating. Market quiet and grade and care to demand.

FOULTRY—in good demand at quotations with fair receipts and demand good.

PEACHEES—Fancy stock in demand at full

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

U.ACKEYE PEAS—
Prime to fancy
Common to good
IIXED PEAS

No. 2 per DBI.
PEACHES 6-basket carrier, fancy 16-basket carrier, choice 1Baltimore, fancy baskets GRAPES Concord, carrier, fancy 1Delawares, carrier, fancy 1Ningara, carrier, fancy 1PaARS - BBI. La Conte 1Bariety's fancy per bbi. 4 GNIONS - Per subar bbi. 2 Per subar bbi. 3 Per bushel CELERY-Large, fancy, doz.

| WHEAT. | 107 @ 1.074 | No. 2 red | 1.074 | 1.05 @ 1.05 | No. 5 red | 1.05 @ 1.05 | No. 5 red | 1.06 @ 1.05 | No. 5 red | 1.06 @ 1.05 | No. 5 red | 1.06 | No. 5 red

CORN CORN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHERRIES—PILES IN ORDER IN IN INC.
PILES (INW) dry order II 2
RASPIERRIES—Per Ib. II 3
BLACKBERRIES II 4
WHOLL-

Tub-washed free of burrs...... 30 @ Unwashed free of burrs...... 25 Burry, 2 to Sc. per pound less. 17 @ COOTS—

Old 12.60 @ 14.00

45 (D 52 85 (U 55% 21 (D 34% 26% 70 (D 80

APPLES—
Per bbl., fancy, handpacked., 2.59 @ 2.75
Per bbl., choice, handpacked., 2.00 @ 2.25
Fancy, h. p., bbl., cloth cov., 1.00
Choice, h. p., bbl., cloth cov., 1.00
LEMONS—Per box., 2.00 @ 2.50
PINEAPPLES—Per box., 2.00 @ 2.50
DAMSONS—per 10-lb. bakt., 30 @ 25
Per 20-lb. basket., 00 @ 65
BLACK PEAS., 200110al

	Jan	Richmond, Va., Sept. 3, 1904. QUOTATIONS
200	Sept	WHEAT— Longberry (car lots)\$1.06 @\$1.079 Mixed (car lots)
	BHORT RIBS—Per 100 lbs. Sept	Shortberry (car lots)
September 1	Cash quo'ations were as follows: FLOUR- Stendy. Winter patents, \$5,1075.20; straights, \$4,6095.00; spring patents, \$5,2075.90; straights,	White corn. Va
	\$4.50\(\tilde{Q}\)5.10; hakers' \$3.20\(\tilde{Q}\)5.80. No. 2 apring wheat, \$1.10\(\tilde{Q}\)1.11; No. 3, \$1.02\(\tilde{Q}\)1.11; No. 2 red, \$1.67\(\tilde{Q}\)1.08\(\tilde{Q}\	No. 2 mixed (var lots)
	24%c No. 2 oats, 31%c; No. 2 white, 33%G 23%c; No. 3 white, 32@33%c. No. 2 rye, 70c. God feeding barley, 36@38%c; fair to choice	No. 2 mixed (car lots)
	malting, 44550c. No. 1 flaxseed, \$1.19; No. 1 northwestern, \$1.26. Mess pork, per barrel, \$11611,12; lard, per 100 pounds, \$7.0567.0714;	Winter seed
1	short ribs sides (loose), \$7.25@7.37; short clear sides (boxed), \$8.25@8.50. Whiskey, basis of	CATTLE MARKETS.
,	high wines, \$1.28. Clover, contract grade, \$12.25@72.35. Butter—Steady creamerles, 149.19c.; dairies, 12½@13c. Chesae—Firm at 859c. Eggs—Steady at mark, cases included, 14½@	(Sales at Union Stock Yards.)
1000	16%c.	Richmond, Va., Sept. 2, 1904. Receipts for the week ending to-day: CATTLE—Receipts, 251 head. Market fair
	BALTIMORE MD. Sept. 3.—FLOUR—Dull	welcon about the same or last mean. Det

RICHMOND LIVE STOCK MARKET. (Sales at Union Stock Yards.) Richmond, Va., Sept. 8, 1904. Richmond, Va., Sept. 3, 1904.

Receipts for the week ending to-day:
CATTLE—Receipts, 251 head. Market fair:
prices about the same as last week. Rest
steers, 4,495c.; medium to good, 48,494c.;
\$4c.; common to fair, 26,496c. failows, 34,6
\$5c.; common to fair, 26,496c.; buills, 24,696c.;
calves, 56,54c.; fresh cows, \$20,6946.; quarantine cattle, 24,624c.
HOGS—Receipts, 398 head. Market good.
Good hogs, 54,66c.; rough, 465c.
SHEFP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,320 head.
Market active at last week's quotations. Fat
sheep, 34,696c.; common to fair. 24,634c.;
bucks, 26,36c.; lambs, 56,6c.; atock ewes, 32,566
44,60 per head; stock wethers, 36,756. per
pound.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,00h ead. Market steady. Good to prime steers, \$5.4096.10; poor to medium, \$1.502 s.05; stocers and feeders, \$250.50; coves, \$1.259 4.10; helfers, \$1.5074.25; Texas-fed steers, \$32.094.90; hope-sept. \$2.5094.90; hope-sept. \$2.5094.90; hope-sept. \$3.5156.55; \$75; good to choice heavy, \$5.5075.65; rough, heavy, \$1.6095.15; light, \$5.205.65; light, \$6.205.65; light to choice mixed, \$1.2502.50; native lambs, \$470.00.

UNION STOCK YARDS, PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 3.—CATTLE—Supply light; market slow, Choice, \$5.60@6.75; prime, \$5.30@5.50; far. 18.50@ 40. Hoga—Receipts, light; market slow, Prime heavies, \$5.85@5.90; medium, heavy yorkers, \$6.00@6.10; light yorkers, \$6.00@6.00; pigs, \$5.550 575; roughs, \$4.25.00. Sheep—Supply fair; slow, Prime wetkers, \$4.20@4.40; carmon sheep, \$1.50@2.00; spring lambs, \$4.26.40; calves, \$7.00.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 2.—HOGS—Active. Butchers', \$5.55; common, \$496.45. Cattle— Steady. Fair to god shipers, \$4.1024.75; com-mon, \$25.90. Sheep—Steady at \$193.50. Lambs, \$3.5026.25.

TOBACCO MARKET.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 2, 1994.

Dark Fired Tobacco-Market quiet. Prices mchanged, Very little doing. Reccepts very light. Brights-Market continues quiet at unhanged quotations; receipts fair. Sun-Cured-tontinues fairly active; receipts light. The quotations are as follows:

DARK FIRED TOBACCO-REORDERED.

	DARK FIRED TOBACCO-REC	JKLJE	RE	D.
			01	5.6
	Short leaf	6.50	w	d
	Short leaf	4.50	Ø	8.7.5
	Long leaf	8.00		12,0
	Wrappers and selection	10.00	i do	14.0
	BRIGHT TOBACCO.	Notice (Sec.	12530	58000
	BMOKERS-Common	6.00		8.0
		0 /M		10.0
	Medium,	10.00		12.0
	Fine	10.00		12.0
	Fine CUTTERS—Common Medium Fine Service Servic	12.00		13.0
	Medium	15.00	60	17.0
	Fine	17.00	9	20.0
	FILLERS—Common	4.00	3	7.0
	FILLERS-Common	E 00		9.0
	afedium	¥.00	ä	11.0
	Good	10.00		
	Fine WRAPPERS-Common	12.00		18.0
i	WRAPPERS-Common	14,00		
	Medium	12.00		25.0
	Medium Good Fine	27.00		
	Fine	A5.00		40,0
	Fancy	40.00		45.0
	EUN-CURED TOBACC	0.		
		2.00	0	4.0
	Lugs, common to good	5.00	ö	7.0
	Short leaf	10.00		13.0

Lynchburg Tobacco Market.

PEANUT MARKET. PERNUT MARKIT.

PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 3.—PEANUTS—
Spanish.—Market nominal at 2:46750c. Offering very light; stock limited.

Virginjas.—Market quiet at 4%c. for fancy
stock; machine picked, 8ffec; shelling stock.

263%c. Market here virtually bare.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—SPIRITS
TURPENTINE—Nothing doing: Receipts, 61
cass. Rosin—Nothing doing: Receipts, 61
rels. Tar-Firm at \$1.90; receipts, 65 barrels.
Crude Tureputine—Firm at \$2,568.76 and \$4.0;
SAVANNAH, GA. Sept. 3.—TURPENTINE—Firm at \$2,568.76 casks; sales,
\$25 casks; exports, 26 casks, Rosin—Firm; receipts, 1.52 sarrels; sales, 1.93 barrels; exports, 1.80 barrels
CHARLESTONS.
CHARLESTONS.
Racin—Firm. NAVAL STORES.

COTTONSEED OIL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Cotonseed oil neglect
ed and quiet. Prime crude, f. c.b. mills, 23c,
prime summer yellow, 25%c, joit summer yellow,
nominal; prime white, 32@33c,; prime winter yellow, 32@33c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT OF RICHMOND, SEPT. 5, 1904.
Steamer Berkeloy, Shelly, Norfolk, merchandise and passengors, Old Dominion line.
Steamer Old Folia Common Sept. Norfolk and James River in Marketion Co.

pussengers, Virginia Navigation Co.

Steamer Berkeley, Shelley, Norfolk, morchandise and passengrs. Old Dominion line.

Barge Ann Thompson, Conner. Chickshominy, light.

Barge Jaems T. Easton, Loiman, Chickshominy.

The Value of Strong Words. A. S. Harwood and Israel Lewis got into a conversation, which resulted in the use of some strong words from Har-wood. It cost him 1250.

DEBS REPLIES TO GROVER CLEVELAND.

Socialist Leader Gives Labor's Side to Chicago Strike of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-four, Which McClure's Refused to Print.

A special from Girard, Kan., says:
The Appeal to Reason, devoted to the spread of socialism in the United States, will print on Saturday the full text of the article written by Eugene V. Debs in reply to Grover Cleveland's article, "The Government in the Chicago Strike of 1894."

Mr. Cleveland's article appeared in the July number of McClure's Magazine. The Appeal to Reason states that the editor of McClure's refused to print Mr. Debs's reply.

The Debs reply fills fourteen columns of the ordinary sized newspaper, Here are some extracts from his introduction; When the atrike at Chicago occurred, did President Cleveland make a personal investigation? No.

Dobs's reply.

The Debs reply fills fourteen columns of the ordinary sized newspaper. Here are some extracts from his introduction: When the strike at Chicago occurred, did President Cleveland make a personal investigation? No.

Did he grant both sides a hearing? He did not.

did not. In his fourteen page magazine articlu what workingman or what representa-tive of labor does he cite in support

his statements or his official acts? of his statements or his official acts? Not one.

I aver that he received every particle of his information from the capitalist side that he was prompted to act by the capitalist side, that his official course was determined wholly, absolutely by, and in the interest of the capitalist side, and that no more thought or consideration was given to the other side, the hundreds of thousands of workingmen, whose lives and whose wives and babes were at stake, than if they had been so many swine or sheep that

had been so many swine or sheep that had balked on their way to the sham-bles. Cleveland Ignorant of Facts? Mr. Debs, to prove that President Cleveland knows nothing about the Chi-cago strike except what has been told him, quotes from Mr. Cleveland's article, in which the former President says:

in which the former President says:
"The strike was provoked by a reduction of wages." Mr., Debs replies:
This is not true. The fact is that, although wages had been repeatedly reduced, the employes did not strike. They appointed a committee to meet the officials and ask why, if their wages had to be reduced the high rents, they were Pullman himself. He promised to investigate. They returned happy. The following day the committee was discharged, and thereupon all the employes laid down their tools and walked out of the shops. That is what provoked the strike, and the report of the strike com-

mission proves it. Calls It War on Labor.

Mr. Debs declares that Grover Cleve Rallway union by appointing the attor-ney of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rallroad Company as special coun-sel for the Government. He denies the United States mails were obstructed, and says that when the strikers offered to move all mail cars and all trains to Railway union by appointing the attorney of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company as special counsel for the Government. He denies the United States mails were obstructed, and says that when the strikers offered to move all mail cars and all trains to which mail cars and all trains to which mail cars and all trains to which mail cars were attached the railroads that they operate were not handled the mail cars should not move. Thereupon the railroad attorney, acting as special counsel for the Government, called for Federal troops. Mr. Debs continues:

Suppose that President Cleveland had appointed Clarence S. Darrow attorney for the American Railway union, instead of Edwin S. Walker, attorney of the General Managers' Association, as special counsel for the government.

And suppose that Darrow had ordered the fires. He says:

The railroads were paralyzed. Profound peace reigned. The people demanded of the railroads that they operate completely defeated, and the banners of organized labor floated triumphant in the breeze.

Beaten at every point, their schemes all frustrated, outgeneraled in tactics and strategy, the corporations played their railroads that they operate the fires. He says:

The railroads were paralyzed. Profound peace reigned. The people demanded of the railroads were in the proposed that propose the railroad stration and they operate completely defeated, and the banners of organized labor floated triumphant in the breeze.

Beaten at every point, their schemes all frustrated, outgeneraled in tactics and strategy, the corporations played their found of the proposed that proposed the fires are all judiciary and the Federal administration. To this appeal the response came quick as lightning from a storm cloud.

General Managers' Association, as special counsel for the government, And suppose that Darrow had ordered the offices of the General Managers' Association sacked, the books, papers, and sociation sacked, the books, papers, and correspondence, including the unopened private letters of the absent officers, packed up and carted away, and the offices put under the guard of Federal rufflans, in flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, as was done by Walker with the offices of the American, Ballway, union! American Rallway union!

American Rallway union!

And suppose, moreover, that the American Rallway union, backed up by Darrow, agent of the United States Government, had sworn in an army of "thugs, thieves, and ex-conviots," (see official report of Michael Brennan, superintendent of Chicago Police, to the Council of Chicago I to serve the American Railway union as deputy United States marshals and "conservators of peace and order!"

And suppose, finally, that the expected trouble had followed; would any one to peace serve the serves and order!"

Breaking Down the Strike.

cleveland's entire article is that the rail-way corporations were paragons of peace and patriotism, law and order, while the railway employes were a criminal, des-perate and bloodthirsty mob, which had to be suppressed by the strong arm of the government. No wonder the ex-President is so dear to the tron heart of the railroad trust

to the fron heart of the railroad trust, and every other trust that uses the government and its officers and soldiers to further its own sordid ends.

Let us consider for a moment these simple questions:

Who are the more law abiding, the predstary railroad corporations or the

This concern was established in 1600; since then transacting business of the same address. Experience counts, when salecting your firsher. 'Up to Dele, modern methods'—the motto of our house. Every facility supplied and all news effecting markets, promptly posted, at all of our offices, for sensitive for prompting posted, at all of our offices, for sensitive and amounts, other for cash or upon exceedingly moderate margins.

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Guide

Guide

**Back or **

**Bac

"Guide "Daily to and Market Investors." Letter." These two are factors of moment-They will aid

stigma upon honest men. Quotes From the Records.

Mr. Debs makes a number of quota-tions from the official report on the strike drawn up by Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, with John D. Kernan, of New York, and N. E. Worth-ington, of Illinois, two lawyers appoint-ed by President Cleveland. "Let it be noted," says Mr. Debs, "that the railway employes—that is to say, labor, the work-ing class—had no representative on this

ing class—had no representative on this commission.

From this report Mr. Debs cites the following quotation to prove that the labor leaders advised against the strike and that there was no violence before the arrival of the Federal troops:

It is undoubtedly true that the officers and directors of the American Railway united did not want a strike at Pulman

union did not want a strike at Pullman and advised against it.—Page xxxil. It should be noted that until the rail-roads set the example a general union of railroad employes was never attempted.—

railroad employes was never attempted.—
Page xxxi.

The refusal of the General Managers'
Association to recognize and deal with
such a combination of labor as the American Railway union seems arrogant and
absurd.—Page xxxi.

Rents (at Pullman) are from 20 to 25
per cent, higher than rents in Chicago
or surrounding towns for similar accommodations.—Page xxxv.

It is in evidence and uncontradicted
that no violence or destruction of property by strikers or sympathizers took
place at Pullman, and that until July 3d
(when Federal troops came upon the

(when Federal troops came upon the scene) no extraordinary protection was had from the police or military against even anticipated disorder.—Page xxxviii.

Riots Provoked by Law. After asserting that President Cleve-land is discredited by the report of his own commission, Mr. Debs takes up the history of the riots which followed the arrival of the Federal troops. He puts all the blame on the railroads and declares that deputy United States mar-shals instigated the violence and started

were appointed the trouble began. The files of every Chicago paper prove it. The report of the strike commission does the same.

That was what they were hired for, and their character is sufficient evidence of their guilt.

Second fires that no Pullman palace

Second, fires (but no Pullman palace cars were lighted), and riots (but no

strikers were implicated).

Third, the capitalist owned newspapers and Associated Press flashed the news all over the wires that the people were at the mercy of a mob and that the strikers were burning and sacking the

The quotations are as follows:

Dark lugs, common.

\$1,500 & 13.50

Dark lugs, common.

\$1,500 & 13.50

Dark lugs, common.

\$2,500 & 13.50

Dark lugs, common.

\$1,500 & 13.50

Dark leaf, common.

\$1,500 & 14.50

Dark leaf, medium.

\$1,500 & 14.50

\$1,500 & 14.50

Dark leaf, medium.

\$1,500 & 14.50

Dark leaf, medium. can Railway union were sacked and put under guard and communication destroy-ed. (Later Judge Grosscup rebuked the Federal satraps who committed this out-rageous crime, but he did not pretend to bring them to justice.)

Next the leaders of the strike were ar-rested, not for crime, but for alleged violation of an injunction.

Next, they were brought into court, denied trial by jury, pronounced guilty by the same judge who had issued the injunction, and sent to jail from three to six months.

who are the more law abiding, the predatory railroad employes?
What railroad corporations or the hard-worked railroad employes?
What railroad corporation in the United States lives up to the law of the land? Not one.
What body of railroad employes violates it? Not one.

"Brazen Defiance of Law.
Continuing his arraignment of the wall-way efficers and his excoriation of Grover Cleveland and his defence of the laboring men, Mr. Debs goes on:
The railroad corporations are notorious

FOR TWENTY YEARS

FOR TWENTY YEARS

FOR TWENTY YEARS

FOR TWENTY YEARS

**For accounts, when selecting your divisor. Figures of the surface counts, when selecting your divisor. Figures of the lack men had "no rights that the white ma naws bound to respect?"

These "concluding words" of the Supreme Court of the United States write the "concluding words of the Inited States write the "concluding words" in the history of chattel slavery when it handed down Chief Justice Taney's decision that black men had "no rights that the white ma naws bound to respect?"

These "concluding words" of the Supreme Court of the United States write the "concluding words of the Inited States write the "concluding words" in the history of chattel slavery when it handed down Chief Justice Taney's decision that black men had "no rights that the white ma naws bound to respect?"

These "concluding words of the States had written the "concluding words" in the history."

Did the Supreme Court of the United States write the "concluding words of the Inited States had written the "concluding words of the Inited States had written the "concluding words of the United States write the "concluding words" in the history of chattel slavery when it handed down Chief Justice Taney's decision that black men had "no rights that the white ma naws bound to respect?"

These "concluding words of the States had written the "concluding words" in the history of chattel slavery with the same successful corporation lawyers, affirmed the proceedings wholly of trained and writt

preme Court in 1807 hastened the over-throw of chattel slavery.

The railroad corporations would rather have destroyed their property and seen Chicago perish than see the American Railway union triumphant in as noble a cause as ever prompted sympathetic, manly men to action in this world.

Labor's Grandest Battle.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.

Mais Office, as BROADWAY, M. Y.

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Labor's Grandest Battle.

In conclusion Mr. Debs declares that the strike of 1894 was the grandest in the for young people on historical events and for young people on historical events and prosumed; in the survey of the city, could be made up a list of speakers who would be able to grandest in the model city of Pullman. They had produced the fabulous wealth of the Pullman corporation, but they, poor souls, were compelled to suffer the forment of hunser is as imported to suffer the forment of hunser.

A school for salesmen has been opened issently at Chicago.

Bright

Outlook

is in store for those who save their money during prosperous times.

A small amount regularly saved will in

a short time become a surprisingly respectable sum.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK,

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The Idea of Getting On Their

SEE HOW WE ARE GROWING.

Deposits August 3, 1902.....\$ 92,590 18 Deposits August 3, 1903.....\$117,148 94

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Deposits in sums of ONE DOLLAR and upwards received and interest allowed. Loans made on real estate. Negotiable paper discounted.

R. A. PATTERSON, President, L. Z. MO. JAMES M. BALL, Cashier.

Virginia Trust Company,

This company solicits your business and will give careful and prompt at

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Capital, - - - - - - \$200,000

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W. M. HABLISTON, President.

O. S. MORTON, Assistant Cashler.

Captial, Fully Pald......\$500,000 Surplus and Undivided Profits...\$150,000

Five Per Cent. Money

pangs in the midst of the abundanc

their labor had created. A hundred and fifty thousand railroad A hundred and hity hoosand anticade employes, their fellow-members in the American Rallway union, sympathized with them, shared their earnings with them, and, after valuely trying in every peaceable way they could conceive to touch the flint heart of the Pullman Control of the Pullman country and the presented. Company, every overture being resented, every suggestion denied, every proposition spurned with contempt, they determined not to pollute their hands and dishonor their manhood by handling Pullman cars and contributing to the suffering and sorrow of their brethren and honor their manhood by handling Pullman cars and contributing to the sufferling and sorrow of their brethren and
their wives and babes. And rather than
do this they laid down their tools in a
body, sacrificed their situations, and submitted to persecution, exile, and the
blacklist; to idleness and poverty, crusts
and rags, and I shall love and honor
these moral heroes to my latest breath.
Had the Carpenter of Nazareth been in
Chicago at the time He would have been
on the side of the poor, the heavy laden
and sore at heart, and He would have
denounced their oppressors and been
sent to prison for contempt of court under President Cleveland's administration.
President Cleveland's administration.
President Cleveland says that we were
put down because we had acted in vioiation of the Sherman anti-trust law of
1890. Will he kindly state what other
trusts were proceeded against and what
capitalists were sentenced to prison durting his administration?
He waited ten years to cast his aspersions upon the honor of John P. Altgeil,
and if that patriolic statesman had not
fallen in the service of the people, if
he were still here to defend his official
acts, it is not probable that the exPresident would have ventured to assail him.

Why couldn't Norfolk adopt the Boston

Why couldn't Norfolk adopt the Boston idea this winter—have a series of lectures for young people on historical events and personages? From the ministers and educators of the city could be made up a list of speakers who would be able to give us a most attractive course of such lectures.—Norfolk Ledger

All sums accepted. Interest allowed.

Deposits

Deposits August 3, 1904......\$150,551 86

Capitol Savings Bank, The Peoples Depository.

L. Z. MORRIS, Vice-Praslisa;

DIRECTORS—George L. Christian, N. D. Hargrove, P. Whitlock, H. Theodore Ellyson, W. H. Zimmerman, B. Alsop, R. A. Patterson, L. Z. Morris, F. Sitterdirg, H. Seldon Taylor, O. O. Owens, John W. Gordon, Q. G. Valentine, R. F. Patterson.

tention.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Loans on City Real Estate and approved securities. This company executes trusts of every description. Acts as Executor and Trustee under wills, solely or otherwise; Administrator, Trustee, Gardian, Executor, Receiver and Assignee; Trustee under mortgages issued by any Municipality or Corporation to secure bond issues; Executor or Trustee under the last Will and Testament; Administrator of the estate of any deceased person; Registrar and Transfer Agent of the capital stock and bonds of corporations. Guarantee, Judicial and Contract Bonds issued without unnecessary delay.

Rents Safety Boxes and Stores Valuables; Vaults Burglar and Free-Proof.

JOHN H. SOUTHALL, Treasurer.

Having been appointed by MESSRS.
E. D. SHEPARD & CO., OF NEW YORK, AS THEIR SOLE AGENTS IN VIRGINIA, we offer for sale a limited amount of

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK,

Surplus and Profits, - \$674,500.00.

W. M. ADDISON, Cashler.

ited amount of

RICHMOND CITY

4 PER CENT. BONDS.

DUE 1938, AT 1053,

and accrued interest, at which price
they will return on the investment 3.65
per cent, interest, a seturn that compares very favorably with the VIRGINIA STATE CENTURY 3 PER
CENT. BONDS.

We reserve the right to advance price
without notice. ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Bank of Richmond N. W. Cor. 10th and Main Sts. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, **One Million Dollars Accounts Solicited**

City Bank of Richmond RICHMOND, VA.

Capital and Surplus, - \$500,000

Would be pleased to receive the ac-counts of corporations, firms and indi-viduals. Interest allowed on deposits in Sav-ings Department.

WILLIAM H. PALMER, President. E. B. ADDISON, Vice-President. J. W. SINTON, Cashier.

The First National Bank OF RICHMOND, VA. invites the accounts of depositors and borrowers.

Total Assets - - - \$6,500,000.00 BUSINESS

Capital & Surplus - \$1,100,000.00

AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS

The State Bank of Virginia,

#